

## CALM AFTER STORM

French Minister at Tokio  
Telegraphs.

## GUARDS AS PRECAUTION

NO MENTION OF KOMURA FAMILY  
ASSASSINATION.

Text of Great Britain-Japan Treaty  
Still Remains a Secret—Ac-  
tion of Diet.

PARIS, September 14.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the French minister at Tokio saying that calm has been re-established, but that the legation as a precautionary measure continues under military guard.  
The minister also confirms the loss of the battleship Mikasa, but he does not mention the rumored attack on the family of Baron Komura, which is construed by the officials here as showing that the report was unfounded.  
It is the present intention to postpone making public the text of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan. The officials here were advised that the first plan was to make it public in London and Tokio last Monday, but Japan asked for further time, probably on account of the internal disorders, and it was thereupon arranged to let the publication go over for a month. In the meantime it is said the treaty alliance and of the Portsmouth treaty will be published to the public at the same time as the two documents are expected to counterbalance each other with the Japanese public. However, it is possible that the publication of the Japanese diet upon the treaty may lead to a postponement of the publication of their texts beyond a month. In the meantime it is said that the new Anglo-Japanese alliance does not contain surprises outside of the main points summarized in the dispatches of September 7, but that in addition the agreement covers secret clauses known only to the contracting parties and which will not be made public.

## NO FIREARMS SALE.

Bulletin Again Posted in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 14.—A proclamation signed by Assistant Minister of the Interior Trofopoff has been posted throughout St. Petersburg against prohibiting the sale of revolvers or ammunition to the public generally, and also forbidding army officers to purchase revolvers or ammunition without the permission of their superiors. The orders recently issued forbidding the sale of arms or ammunition in the open markets were partly ignored yesterday, and the authorities searched the markets, confiscated all the arms and ammunition which were for sale and fined the dealers.

## BUSINESS MEN MEET.

Take Peace Conditions Philosophically  
in Tokio.

TOKIO, September 14, 1 p.m.—In spite of the strong undercurrent of indignation pervading all classes over the terms of peace arranged with Russia, typical business men here are following a wiser course, without repining over an accomplished fact. An important organization, representing eighty-eight leading business interests, has been formed under the presidency of Mr. Iwano, a millionaire, who aims to work for the development of home industries and foreign trade with reduced energy. A significant feature of the organization is that it consists of a wealthy and conservative element of the business community, and its principal interest is directed toward the expansion of trade with Korea and China. The organization is prepared to co-operate in this direction with foreign capitalists.

## MADE CONFESSION.

Dramatic Expose in Criminal Trial in  
San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., September 14.—Brought from his prison cell to confront his alleged associate in the hooding combine of last winter, Harry Bunkers, former state senator from San Francisco, yesterday made a complete confession on the witness stand in Judge Hart's court room, where the trial of E. J. Emmons, one of the state senators indicted by the grand jury, was in progress. From the moment the entrance into the court room until he left it, pale and perspiring, three hours later, Bunkers was the central figure in one of the most dramatic exposes in criminal trials of this state. He left nothing unturned in his eagerness to unobscure himself by the disclosure of the motives and actions of the four disgraced legislators. Mr. Bunkers was struck down by the testimony. He detailed the plan of campaign, which he says was one whereby the building and loan associations of the state were to be "held up" and compelled to pay for protection.  
He told also of receiving money, stating that the late Joseph J. Bunkers, who had left \$500 in his pocket as he left the street just as Jordan said he did, and had said that Emmons received his share but two minutes before. Lastly, he told of the terror and fright that followed the exposure in the senate, the last conference held in Emmons' room over the disposal of the dramatic bills, and the fact that the state were to be "held up" and compelled to pay for protection.

## FOUR MEN KILLED.

Others Seriously Injured by Light-  
ning.

INDIANOLA, Iowa, September 14.—Four men were killed, six were seriously burned and a dozen more were stunned by lightning which wrecked a heavy display exhibition tent at the county fair here today. The dead are:  
Blain Wright of Pleasantville, Iowa, and Ray Anderson, Carl Peterson and Theodore Hunge, all of Indianola.  
The lightning struck the tent pole, splitting it in two and tearing the sides of the tent in shreds. Hundreds of the chickens on exhibition were killed.

## Long Auto Trip.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hamlin and Harry Askin yesterday completed a Chicago-New York trip of 1,400 miles, having made the distance in Mr. Hamlin's fourteen-horse-power automobile in fourteen days, without a single mishap or mechanical arrangement. The car weighed 4,500 pounds with its contents. The distance was covered in a wide detour, which was found necessary in New York state which wrecked a heavy display exhibition tent at the county fair here today.

## KOMURA STILL ILL

No Change in Condition This  
Afternoon.

## TEMPERATURE NORMAL

MAY NOT HAVE TYPHOID AFTER  
ALL.

Takahira Coming to Washington This  
Afternoon—Suite Going  
Home.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.  
NEW YORK, September 14.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was resting quietly this morning, without apparent change of condition since last evening. His temperature at 6 o'clock this morning was normal, and the news of that fact did much to allay the fear caused by yesterday's report that the envoy had typhoid fever. It was Sato who said that his chief had typhoid, and the authority for the statement was one of the physicians who had been called in consultation. At that time the baron's temperature was 102. Dr. William B. Pritchard, the attending physician, did not concur in the fever diagnosis, but said that the patient was suffering from inflammation of the gall bladder. Dr. Pritchard said today that Baron Komura had passed a comfortable night and was resting well. A few Japanese went to the hotel this morning to ascertain the baron's condition, but there were no other callers.  
Minister Takahira will go to Washington this afternoon, as the baron's condition has improved so materially. Most of the members of the baron's suite will leave for Seattle by the 2:04 Lake Shore Limited this afternoon. They will sail on the steamship Dakota for Yokohama on September 20. They are Mr. Denison, the legal adviser to the embassy, Mr. Tachibana, Mr. Yamada, Mr. Abechi, Mr. Herata, Mr. Otchial and Mr. Ishihara.  
Mr. Sato, Mr. Honda and Mr. Komashi will remain with Baron Komura.

## FREELY PROMISED PENSIONS.

Butler Harris Charged With Victimizing  
His Southern Negroes.

The commissioner of pensions was informed today of the arrest of Butler Harris in North Carolina, on charges of impersonating a government officer and defrauding ex-slaves. Harris has been held to await the action of a federal grand jury. It appears from the report made to the commissioner that Harris represented himself to be a special agent of the pension bureau, appointed by President Roosevelt for the purpose of getting pensions for ex-slaves. He visited a number of these people in South Carolina and made many victims. His practice was to induce them to sign a small sum of money from each person with whom he transacted business as a fee. This fee varied in size, according to the purse of the person victimized. For a fee of 50 cents, it is stated, Harris promised that the giver thereof should receive \$75 in cash and a pension of \$12 a month. For a fee of \$1 the ex-slave was promised \$100 in cash and a pension; for \$1.50 the sum of \$150 cash and pension would be paid, and so on up, the amount of cash being raised \$100 for each additional dollar given as a fee. Examiner Doug McCall of the pension bureau made the arrest after working on the case several weeks. Harris is said to have worked several schemes of a similar nature before, and is given a dozen different names. He is said to have been arrested in the city of Florida, to which he was sent for selling water and representing it to be whisky.

## GROWTH OF JAPAN'S COMMERCE.

Extensive Harbor Improvements at  
Osaka.

The daily commercial reports print a very interesting report in regard to Japanese progress in trade. The report says that in 1902 at four of Japan's thirty ports open to Japanese trade Japanese vessels registered 19,660,745 tons and foreign ships 12,062,615 tons cleared. Osaka, which is sometimes called the Liverpool of Japan, as Japan is often called the England of the east, is a veritable beehive of human industry. Day and night there is a ceaseless whirling of commerce, a hum of machinery and rattle of carts. Eight years ago \$11,250,000 was appropriated to build docks, improve its harbor, etc., with a view to what will be wanted when the Panama canal is cut, and of this sum \$9,000,000 has been spent.  
It is thought from fifteen to twenty millions more will be required before the city has what its engineers deem necessary. In 1884 the imports of Japan were valued at \$25,000,000, of which the United States supplied \$2,400,000 and Great Britain \$11,000,000, whereas in 1904 Japan bought \$185,000,000, of which we furnished \$25,000,000 and Great Britain \$57,000,000.

## TO INSPECT ALCAZAR ISLAND.

Departure of Judge Advocate General  
Davis for San Francisco.

Judge Advocate General George B. Davis left here last night for San Francisco, where he goes to investigate the feasibility of enlarging the military prison at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco bay. This island is now used jointly for a prison and military post. For some time the prison quarters have been crowded. New buildings have been erected and an appropriation is available for other prison buildings, but it is held that even these will not be adequate to meet the requirements. It is now proposed to abandon the island as a military post and use it exclusively as a prison. Formerly it was a military post, one of the strong defenses of San Francisco. It lies directly behind the Golden Gate, and was equipped with strong batteries. Both sides of the entrance to the harbor have since been strongly fortified, and Alcatraz as a defense is no longer needed. As a military prison, however, it is well maintained on the island.  
Upon Gen. Davis' investigation and report will depend the action to be taken.

## Personal Mention.

Rev. Thomas S. Lee and Mr. John Pool of Washington, D. C., are registered at the New Hotel Astor, New York.  
Mr. William S. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, returned this morning, via the Norfolk steamer, from Richmond.

## New Sewer System in Manila.

The bureau of insular affairs has received from Manila plans and specifications for the new sewer system of Manila and for the gravity water supply of that same city. Bonds to a value of \$4,000,000, of which one million has already been issued, are to be issued to complete these important enterprises.



## MAY BE BIG STRIKE

CHICAGO FREIGHT MEN ON THE  
QUI VIVE.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Committees of freight house employees called today upon the officials of the various railroad companies here and repeated the union's demands for higher pay or arbitration of the wage scale. The move was in accordance with the determination made by the executive board of the freight handlers' union yesterday to renew the ultimatum to the roads through committees of each company's own employees, since the general managers had decided not to deal directly with the union. It was expected by union officials that the answers would be universally opposed to the union demands. This proving to be true, the executive board planned to call a mass meeting of all organized freight handlers in Chicago and the vicinity and let the rank and file vote as to whether they prefer a strike or wish to remain at work under present conditions.

## OFF TO TOKIO.

Bishop O'Connell Leaves Portland,  
Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., September 14.—Bishop William H. O'Connell of the Roman Catholic diocese of Maine left here today for San Francisco, whence he will sail for Tokyo as a special envoy of Pope X to the Emperor of Japan. Bishop O'Connell would say nothing regarding the purpose of his mission or the length of his stay in Tokyo, but it was learned, however, that the pope has long considered the advisability of appointing a papal representative in Japan, where the Catholic Church, although held in good favor by the emperor, is said to be in a minority. Because of the impression that it is a French institution, in Catholic circles here it is believed that Bishop O'Connell's absence will be extended.

## RIOT AT SEOUL.

Protest Against Expropriation of  
Riverside Land.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 14.—Korean newspapers received yesterday tell of a serious riot at Seoul in protest against the expropriation of fifty square miles of riverside land, embracing ten villages and 15,000 houses, by Japanese. The score of military necessity. The villagers went en masse to Seoul to protest and were attacked by Japanese gendarmes. A riot followed, in which one gendarme was killed and many Koreans were wounded. Subsequently a mixed force of Japanese soldiers and gendarmes went to the desired land and drove out the inhabitants. The dispossession of the villagers has caused much distress.

## BUDDHIST MISSION.

One Will Probably Be Started in Chi-  
cago.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Among its numerous other religious bodies Chicago probably will have a Japanese Buddhist mission in the near future. Kentok Hori, superintendent of the missions on the Pacific coast, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of looking over the field. He will stay here three days. Then he will visit eastern cities.

The increasing Japanese population of the United States will soon require places of worship, just as Christians do in foreign countries," said Mr. Hori. "We have met with great success in our work among the Japanese on the Pacific coast, and I am now looking over the field in Chicago and eastern cities with a view to establishing missions for the benefit of the Japanese here."

Mr. Hori, who is a Buddhist priest, is a graduate of the University of Tokyo. He has been in charge of the Buddhist missions in this country for more than three years.

## Bojostvensky Recovered.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 14.—A letter received here from Japan says Vice Admiral Rojostvensky has completely recovered from the wounds which he sustained at the battle of the Sea of Japan, but that he will not come home until the peace treaty is ratified.

## Father Phelan Coming Home.

ROME, September 14.—The Rev. Father D. R. Phelan of St. Louis, Mo., left Rome today for home, after having two private audiences with the pontiff.

## CLASSED AS LIQUORS

RULING THAT WILL AFFECT CER-  
TAIN PATENT MEDICINES.

Licenses Will Have to Be Taken Out  
by the Manufacturers and Those  
Selling the Drugs.

The commissioner of internal revenue today rendered a decision that will be a severe blow to a number of patent medicines composed largely of distilled liquors. He reversed a ruling of his department made four years ago, and now decides that the manufacturers of these medicines must take out licenses as rectifiers and liquor dealers. Those who sell these medicines must also take out licenses as rectifiers and liquor dealers. The commissioner declared that he had received information that certain patent medicines were being sold without the proper licenses. He stated that these medicines were composed of distilled spirits, without the addition of drugs or medicines in sufficient quantities to change materially the character of the whisky. He authorized collectors to impose the special tax upon manufacturers of every compound composed of distilled spirits, even though drugs are declared to be present in the compound. In a letter of instruction to collectors of internal revenue, he says that there are a number of compounds on the market going under the names of medicines that are composed chiefly of distilled spirits, without the addition of drugs or medicines in sufficient quantities to change materially the character of the whisky. He authorized collectors to impose the special tax upon manufacturers of every compound composed of distilled spirits, even though drugs are declared to be present in the compound. In a letter of instruction to collectors of internal revenue, he says that there are a number of compounds on the market going under the names of medicines that are composed chiefly of distilled spirits, without the addition of drugs or medicines in sufficient quantities to change materially the character of the whisky. He authorized collectors to impose the special tax upon manufacturers of every compound composed of distilled spirits, even though drugs are declared to be present in the compound.

## FINNISH QUESTION.

M. Witte Writes to a School  
Principal.

NEW YORK, September 14.—While the peace negotiations were in progress at Portsmouth Prof. H. Montague Donner of the Girls' Technical High School, this city, an ardent advocate of justice to Finland, wrote to M. Witte, the Russian envoy, asking for the latter's personal views of the Finnish question. In his letter Prof. Donner asked four or five pointed questions. Through a mistake address M. Witte's reply was not received until today. Translated, it was as follows:  
"Dear Sir: In reply to your letter dated September 4, in which you beg me to let you know my views on the Finnish question, I have the honor to inform you that the fate of Finland has always been a subject of the greatest solicitude to me. It is superfluous to assure you that the Finlanders, like all other Russian subjects, have a right to the protection of the imperial government in order to allow of their fulfilling their historic mission, and I am convinced that the general measures to that end, which have just been taken by my august sovereign, will not fail to bring about good results.  
"I regret that lack of leisure does not permit me replying in extenso to your letter, but I can assure you that these are the beliefs that animate the majority of Russian statesmen.  
"Thanking you for your letter, which I have read with the greatest interest, I beg to sign myself, dear sir, sincerely yours,  
"New York, September 10, 1905."  
S. WITTE.

## BURIED WITHOUT DISORDER.

Body of General Prince Amilak-  
hovri.

TIFLIS, Caucasus, September 14.—The body of Gen. Prince Amilakhovri, formerly governor of Baku, was brought into this city by troops today, and was buried without disorder occurring.

The late prince was regarded with bitter hatred, owing to the harsh measures which he adopted against the Armenians, and his mission to pacify the Caucasus. The revolutionists threatened the local priests with death if they attempted to offer prayers over the body, and no one dared to approach the house. Troops were eventually dispatched to bring the body to Tiflis, and it was feared that disorders would occur at the funeral.

## THE ORANGE MAGGOT.

Foe of Horticulturists Found in  
Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—John Isaac, after acting as representative for California in a conference with the horticultural authorities of Mexico, has just reported that he has discovered that six and perhaps more states in Mexico are harboring a foe of oranges, which there is reason to dread should it be permitted to enter California.

He reports that he found that thousands of oranges and mangoes have been destroyed within three months by the Mexicans in an attempt to eradicate the orange maggot, which has occasioned much damage.

The orange maggot proceeds from the eggs of the insect known as the Trypeta ludens. The fecundity of this insect is something astonishing.

## YELLOW FEVER TODAY

Medical Forces at Work Out-  
side New Orleans.

## TWO TOWNS DESERTED

ENCOURAGING REPORTS SENT  
FROM ST. ROSE.

First Suicide Due to the Disease Re-  
ported—In Other  
Places.

New cases in New Orleans since 6 p.m. Wednesday, 15.  
Total cases to date, 2,428.  
Deaths today, 3.  
Total deaths, 323.  
Although the yellow fever situation in the south showed no material change today, hope that the pest will be eradicated by October 1 has been abandoned by those in charge of the fight in New Orleans. The war goes on unabated with varying measure of success. In New Orleans today gangs of men were busy throwing rock salt in the gutters, while the work of screening and oiling goes steadily on. Conditions in Louisiana, outside of New Orleans show perhaps a slight improvement.  
Shreveport, which has been the worst sufferer in the state in a business way as a result of the fever, all its trains having been cut off, is making energetic efforts to reopen communication with the outside world.  
There has never been a case of yellow fever in town and none on the outskirts since the one or two cases that caused the evacuation of thousands of people who fled from the city and went away on their vacations are now anxious to return.  
The detention camp at Plaquemine, Ala., for refugees from Pensacola, is nearing completion, but Gov. Jenks of Alabama has wired a vigorous protest to Surgeon General Wyman against the establishment of the camp. Although Plaquemine is near the Florida line, the Alabama authorities fear the introduction of the fever into their state, which up to this time has escaped with a remarkably clean bill of health.  
A few new cases have appeared in Mississippi during the past twenty-four hours. The epidemic situation appears to be well in hand.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—With steps in progress to depopulate both Tallulah and Lake Providence as much as possible, and with an ample force at work at both places, the country situation shows some improvement as to yellow fever. Out of forty squares in Tallulah thirty are infected, many of the victims being people of foreign birth, some being desperately ill. Former Naval Officer J. B. Snyder is among the late cases.

Dr. Weaver sends an encouraging report from St. Rose and Pecan Grove, which was one of the worst nests of infection. There are no new cases or deaths at either place, and the residents are now obeying the rules made for their benefit.  
At Patterson twenty-six patients remain in the hospital. Cases appear in considerable number in the town, but are generally mild.  
The first suicide due to yellow fever has been reported. A young man, an Italian, was attacked by the disease. In his delirium he got out of bed, secured a revolver, and shot himself in the head. He leaves a widow and two infant children.

Among the victims of the yellow fever is Arthur Wilson, the principal state witness in a murder case recently tried in the criminal screening ordinance early in the campaign.  
Dr. White has agreed to do all he can to assist the Baton Rouge merchants to move freight into the interior, and has notified Gov. Blanchard that he will send a committee there to organize a disinfecting system.

## WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Vice President Fairbanks Accused of  
Using His Influence Improperly.

Dispatches sent out from Washington recently have charged that Vice President Fairbanks is an owner of stock in the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and that he used his influence to assist in securing the introduction of typesetting machines in the big printer. Mr. Fairbanks has just authorized a denial, as strong as language can make it, of this accusation.  
Speaking of the matter Col. Daniel M. Randall, an Indiana man and a friend of Mr. Fairbanks, said today:  
"I have received a communication from Mr. Fairbanks with reference to the assertion that he owns stock in the Mergenthaler company and that he used his influence to secure the introduction of Mergenthaler into the printing office. He authorized the statement that he does not own a share of Mergenthaler stock and that he did not use his influence in the manner suggested. In other words, he says that the statements made are wholly without foundation."

## NO INDEPENDENT ACTION.

Pension Clerks Invited to Join the  
Civil Service Retirement Association.

Officials of the pension bureau deny that any organization has been effected among the clerks in that branch of the government service looking to the establishment of a civil pension. It was stated this morning that a circular was received at the bureau several days ago from the Civil Service Retirement Association requesting the employees to co-operate with the association in its efforts to secure the establishment of a civil service pension list. Blanks were sent along, which were to be filled out by persons who desired to join the association. These blanks were distributed among the clerks, and many of them joined the organization. This circular and its accompanying blanks were the same as those sent to every department of the government.  
Senator Allee Here.  
Has No More to Say Regarding Ad-  
dicks.

Senator Allee of Delaware, whose break with his former chief, Addicks, has created great doings in politics in Delaware, was at the Treasury Department today talking with Secretary Shaw. Senator Allee said that he was not talking on the subject of Addicks now, having made public his views recently. That was as far as he cared to go now.

## Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today:  
Maryland—Clopers, Cornelia J. Thompson; Selbyport, Valeria D. Grove.  
Virginia—Aspen Hall, William M. Peak; Indian Creek, Romeo R. Randolph.

Weather.  
Fair and continued cool  
tonight; tomorrow, fair,  
warmer.

## INSURANCE INQUIRY

Matter Resumed in New  
York Today.

## CROMWELL ON STAND

TREASURER OF MUTUAL LIFE IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY.

Continued Explanations of Syndicate  
Operations—Bank Stock  
Owned.

NEW YORK, September 14.—When the insurance investigation was opened today the first witness was Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Cromwell was being questioned by Counsel Hughes when the committee adjourned yesterday, and today he continued his explanations of syndicate operations in which the Mutual Life participated.  
Balances of from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 maintained in the National Bank of Commerce of New York in 1904 were explained by Mr. Cromwell, who said the reason for keeping such large sums at that bank was that the bank paid the company 2 per cent interest, while the insurance company could not have loaned the money on call at that rate. Mr. Cromwell denied that these balances were kept there to help the National Bank of Commerce make money. The Mutual Life being a large stockholder in the bank, he said, was naturally largely disposed toward maintaining large balances there, especially when the money was not needed. Mr. Cromwell, questioned further on the subject, said that it was brought out that the Mutual Life Insurance Company owned 36,088 shares of the stock of the National Bank of Commerce.  
The treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company with trust companies and insurance companies with trust companies touched upon again today, and while on this matter Mr. Cromwell detailed the connection of this company with the Title Guaranty and Trust Company. "We thought this company a particularly good investment at this time," said he. "So we took \$1,200,000 in shares. On this we have drawn \$1,200,000. The shares, therefore, cost us less than nothing. They are now selling at over 600 (par value \$100). We now hold \$2,000,000 of stock at par. We keep \$500,000 on deposit there."

## Rate Per Cent Paid.

A statement showing the rate per cent paid by various trust companies to the Mutual Life was given by Mr. Hughes.  
"Now, I find," said Mr. Hughes, "the Mutual Life is only forty-first in the list of trust companies according to the interest it earns on assets. Can you explain with all your facilities for syndicate and other operations you cannot 'earn more'?"

Mr. Cromwell said that as the company only invested in first securities it could not get the highest rate of interest. It had only \$5,000,000 in foreclosed property, whereas it had acquired property now worth \$33,000,000 at a cost of \$18,000,000. "The large profit thus earned through rise in values more than made up for any apparent loss through low interest," said Mr. Cromwell.  
Mr. Cromwell was asked how far the good will of the Guarantee Trust Company was dependent upon association with the Mutual.

The trust company is helped by the association, said Mr. Cromwell. If it ceased no one can say what would happen. He thought the value would be maintained. The matter of the ownership of the subsidiary trust companies was a matter that has been concealed. It is all stated in our books, and the relations thereon are upon our records."

"Other life insurance companies," said Mr. Hughes, "do not use trust companies and make more money. I want to find out what value these trust companies are to you."

Mr. Cromwell replied: "We have \$20,000,000 of personal securities and there is not one that is not a first security. He said, I lend, no doubt, a great deal of money at 5 per cent, but not safely, and safety is our main concern. Western companies can make money in the same way. He said, Milwaukee and other places with absolute safety at 5 per cent, but we cannot here. They have a large part of our policy holders only 5 per cent on loan, while other companies charge 6 per cent."

## Received Interest.

Mr. Hughes then elicited from the witness that the Mutual Life received 3 1/2 per cent interest on debentures taken from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, though the latter loaned money on mortgages at 4 per cent. The difference went to the trust company.

James M. Beck, counsel for the Mutual Life, interrupted by saying that the Mutual Life had the personal guarantee of the trust company behind its debenture, besides the value of the securities against which they are issued.

Mr. Hughes remarked: "The personal guarantee of the trust company, of which the Mutual Life is a one-half owner, is the fact that the Mutual had a committee to watch the trust company."

"Why don't you loan directly yourself, then?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"Because we don't loan on real estate securities; we have not the machinery," said Mr. Hughes.  
"You say you don't, but you really do," said Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Cromwell was excused with a request to prepare a statement showing how much money the Mutual Life would have obtained if it had loaned directly on real estate instead of through trust companies.

James A. Burckle, a member of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a member of the finance committee, followed Mr. Cromwell. He said the Mutual Life had a director in the Central Trust Company, the Bank of America, the National Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, the Morton Trust Company and two or three others. The witness was questioned along the line of the operations of the company, which Mr. Cromwell was questioned yesterday. Mr. Jarvis's firm had participated in a number of syndicates with the Mutual Life, but Mr. Jarvis said that his firm was in no way influenced by the action of the Mutual Life, as they had participated in syndicates long before he had any connection with the Mutual Life. As Mr. Jarvis was leaving the stand Attorney Beck, for the Mutual Life, asked Mr. Hughes for permission to ask a question of the witness. The question brought out the statement from Mr. Jarvis that he would not remain a trustee if the right to invest his private funds was impaired by any condition attached to the office. Mr. Jarvis did not think the Mutual Life would get a board of trustees if it made any such conditions.

## Henderson Called Next.

Charles R. Henderson, trustee and member of the finance committee of the Mutual Life, who was next called, said the use of banking houses as intermediaries in making large investments was necessary. There was no means by which these profits made by the bankers could be obtained by the insurance company, he said. Mr. Henderson said he had participated in some of the syndicates in which the Mutual Life was also interested, but that he had never al-